

I Claim:

1. A non-invasive blood glucose monitoring system, comprising:

5 mounting one sensor adjacent to the tragus region of the ear of a human diabetic patient and one sensor adjacent to the anthelix region of the ear of a human diabetic:

10 obtaining a value of a fasting blood glucose measurement;

obtaining a value of an HbA1c measurement;

15 multiplying the value of the fasting blood glucose by the value of the HbA1c measurement to get a product;

taking the square root obtained from the product of the fasting blood glucose

20 multiplied by the HbA1c and using this value as the base line glucose reference level;

measuring the temperature of the tragus region of the ear using the adjacent

25 sensor;

measuring the temperature of the anthelix region of the ear using the adjacent

30 sensor;

determining the temperature differential between the tragus and anthelix with

35 respect to the base line glucose reference glucose so that if the temperature differential subsequently decreases then the person's blood glucose has increased by 1 mg/dl per

approximately .024 C and if the temperature differential subsequently increases then the

40 person's blood glucose has decreased by 1 mg/dl per approximately .024 C.
2. The system of claim 1 wherein the sensors are accurate to $\pm .035$ K.
3. The system of claim 2 wherein sampling the temperature of the anthelix region

45 and the tragus region of the ear is done multiple times per minute by the adjacent sensor, resulting in essentially continuous monitoring.

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